Patient's Name:	First Name:	Phone No.: ()
Addrocc:		City	

Detach before sending to CDC



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

LYME DISEASE CASE REPORT



ANGEL CO							A	pproved OMB No. 0920-0
State:			County:		7	Zip:		
Age:	Sex: Male Female Unspecified	Hispa	thnicity: (select one) nic/Latino Unk ispanic/Latino	Patient Race: (select all American Indian or Alaska Native Asian	Blad	pply) ck or African Ar ive Hawaiian Pacific Islander	merican	☐ White
		– SYM	PTOMS AND SIGN	 S OF CURRENT EPIS	ODE	(PLEASE	MARK E	ACH QUESTION
DERMATOL (Erythe				n in diameter)			Ur	
RHEUMATOI Arthriti		ef attacks of	of joint swelling		☐ Ye	es 🔲 No	Ur	nk
Radicu Lymph Encepl CSF te	palsy or other cranial ruloneuropathy ocytic meningitis	tis	feri		Ye Ye Ye	es No es No es No es No	Ur Ur Ur Ur Ur	nk nk nk nk
CARDIOLOG 2nd or		cular block	·		☐ Ye	es 🔲 No	Ur	nk
Other clinica	ıl:							
Date of onse	et of first symptoms: Day Year		Date of diagnosis: Mo. Day	Year	Date	of report to	o health	year Year
			OTHER 1	HISTORY				
Name Was th	of antiblotic(s) used the	is episode	illness		Use \ Ye	in days s	Ur	_
			– LABORATO					
Culture	gic test results: EIA/IFA Western blot e results: (specify)		Pos	itive Negative	Equ [[[uivocal No	ot done/	Unk
Physician's n	name:	Phone	No.	Person completing fo	rm:		Phone N	lo.
Address:		()	Address:			()
State ID No			– FOR INTERN	AL USE ONLY	Data	rone steel to	000	
State ID No.			CDC ID No.		Date	Mo.	Day	Year
Public reporting bu maintaining the da	irden of this collection of informa ta needed, and completing and re	ion is estimated	I to average 10 minutes per re- ection of information. An agend	sponse, including the time for review by may not conduct or sponsor, and	ving instr a persor	ructions, searching	g existing da respond to	ata sources, gathering a

unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC, Project Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS D-74, Atlanta, GA 30333, ATTN: PRA (0920-0004). Do not send the completed form to this address.

LYME DISEASE NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE CASE DEFINITION

Lyme disease is a systemic, tick-borne disease with protean manifestations, including dermatologic, rheumatologic, neurologic, and cardiac abnormalities. The best clinical marker for the disease is the initial skin lesion. erythema migrans (EM), that occurs in 60% to 80% of patients.

A case of Lyme disease is defined as follows:

- 1. A person with erythema migrans; or
- 2. A person with at least one late manifestation and laboratory confirmation of infection.

NOTE: It should be emphasized that is an epidemiologic case definition intended for surveillance purposes only.

General clinical epidemiologic definitions:

1. Erythema migrans (EM):

For purposes of surveillance, EM is a skin lesion that typically begins as a red macule or papule and expands over a period of days or weeks to form a large round lesion, often with partial central clearing. A solitary lesion must reach at least 5 cm in size. Secondary lesions may also occur. Annular erythematous lesions occuring within several hours of a tick bite represent hypersensitivity reactions and do not qualify as EM. In most patients, the expanding EM lesion is accompanied by other acute symptoms, particularly fatigue, fever, headache, mild stiff neck, arthralgias, or myalgias. These symptoms are typically intermittent. The diagnosis of EM must be made by a physician. Laboratory confirmation is recommended for persons with no known exposure.

2. Late manifestations:

These include any of the following when an alternate explanation is not found.

a. Musculoskeletal system:

Recurrent, brief attacks (weeks or months) of objective joint swelling in one or a few joints sometimes followed by chronic arthritis in one or a few joints. Manifestations not considered as criteria for diagnosis include chronic progressive arthritis not preceded by brief attacks and chronic symmetrical polyarthritis. Additionally, arthralgias, myalgias, or fibromyalgia syndromes alone are not accepted as criteria for musculoskeletal involvement.

b. Nervous system:

Lymphocytic meningitis, cranial neuritis, particularly facial palsy (may be bilateral), radiculoneuropathy or rarely, encephalomyelitis alone or combination. Encephalomyelitis must be confirmed by showing antibody production against B. burgdorferi in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), demonstrated by a higher titer of antibody in CSF than in serum. Headache, fatigue, paresthesias, or mild stiff neck alone are not accepted as criteria for neurologic involvement.

c. Cardiovascular system:

Acute onset, high grade (2nd or 3rd degree) atrioventricular conduction defects that resolve in days to weeks and are sometimes associated with myocarditis. Palpitations, bradycardia, bundle branch block, or myocarditis alone are not accepted as criteria for cardiovascular involvement.

3. Exposure:

Exposure is defined as having been in wooded, brushy, or grassy areas (potential tick habitats) in an endemic county no more than 30 days prior to the onset of EM. A history of tick bite is not required.

4. Endemic county:

An endemic county is one in which at least 2 definite cases have been previously acquired or a county in which a tick vector has been shown to be infected with B. burgdorferi.

5. Laboratory confirmation:

Laboratory confirmation of infection with B. burgdorferi is established when a laboratory isolates the spirochete from tissue or body fluid, detects diagnostic levels of IgM or IgG antibodies to the spirochete in serum or CSF, or detects a significant change in antibody levels in paired acute and convalescent serum samples. States may determine the criteria for laboratory confirmation and diagnostic levels of antibody. Syphilis and other known causes of biologic false positive serologic test results should be excluded, as appropriate, when laboratory confirmation has been based on serologic testing alone.